PROSPECTUS.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN begins the new year under new management and with

It will be a stalwart Republican journal, It will be the best newspaper in the District

It will furnish during the sessions of Congress a satisfactory report of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete information of the official doings in all Departments of the | self, once for all, of these annoying per-Government.

It will give all interesting information that can be legitimately obtained concerning the intentions and policies of the ruling power.

In District affairs it will know only the best interests of the people upon whose favor it re- sponded with him in reference to the oflies, and will at all times co-operate with pro- fices of the Senate in general, or of the gressive citizens, without regard to their polit- office of Secretary of the Senate in parical predilections, who have measures to, propose and advance for the improvement of the rectly, in person or by others, sought or National Capital.

It will furnish a daily record of all the in- the office named or any other, and I do ment of the New York Republican ma-

It will give telegraphic news from all parts of the world reached by the wires, and in its editorials and foreign, domestic, and city news will keep pace with the times.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Is published daily (Sundays excepted) by The National Republican Printing Company

AT 1208 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. One copy one year ... One copy one month. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NATIONAL THEATRE-" Virginius." FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE-" Daniel Rochat." THEATRE COMIQUE-Ella May's Blonde Troupe. ABNER'S NEW MUSIC HALL-Curti's Spanish Stu-

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 14, 1881.

A NEW RAILWAY is projected from Dayton, Ohio, to Evansville, Ind., 240 miles. Fifty thousand dollars have been sub- to be aided by a hopeless three-cornered

Do you know that you can have your the anti-Bourbon party in Virginia, to the spoiled postal-cards redeemed at the rate inconvenience of those who see in it only of four cents for every five cards by application to the nearest post-office?

THE Governor of Utah has awarded | would insure the colored people against the certificate of election as congressional | being remanded to the political slavery delegate to Hon. A. G. Campbell. Can- from which General Mahone and his sup- Ebbitt House. porters have emancipated them. Those non will go off and make preparations for an adverse report.

THE first section of the new American | opinion the time has come when the South Union Telegraph cables to Europe will should go into the hands of all who have be laid in May next. There is a strong proven themselves zealous in maindemand for more lines, but the opposition | tenance of the national authority and from the old companies has hitherto the equal rights of citizens. kept the new projects from being carried

The oyster is a very singular creature. It drinks in warm weather, but refuses in cold. Consequently it gets thinner in a cold snap. It is thinner now in appear- is to be Attorney-General. And yet, as ance and also in quantity, and higher in this place shall be well or indifferently price. This warm weather will cause it to grow in the first particular and shrink eral Garfield be a success or a failure in in the latter. Good!

It will he discreditable to the Senate if eral is a thorough Republicau, and de- a week's illness. the pension bill passes without an amend-serves, as he has, the good opinion of the ment making provision for a better method of determining who are entitled to pensions. If an ordinary business firm under Democratic House of Representatives, the same conditions had paid out the im- which failed to make appropriations, to spring!" mense sums paid to pension claimants say nothing of the causes which have led last year they would be adjudged proper to the selection of feeble or adverse subsubjects for an inquiry de lunatico.

Blaine on Grant.

Mr. Blaine has spoken directly to the smoother sailing. It will probably have has now taken her process and patented it. point in his interview with a New York | the support of both Houses of Congress Tribune correspondent upon the subject from the beginning. There will be no of the Logan bill for placing General entangling alliances with law-breakers by Grant on the retired list. He opposes whose seeming grace the country was any general legislation which would saved from a revolution of which it had make provision for all ex-Presidents, be- been in no danger, and there will be no attention to the hideous head gear, and added; cause he looks with disfavor on a pen- excuse for allowing the offenders against "There! you see the origin of the word 'grosion list for civilian officers. When asked law to select District attorneys who are to what his reasons are for making a dis- withhold indictments or marshals who tinction for General Grant, he says are to avoid making arrests. plumply and fairly:

Simply on the ground of fair play. The people of the United States took General Grant from a good life position and made him President. There into character; a man of iron will and is in many cases a good deal of nonsense talked nerve; a man devoted to human rights about "the office seeking theman;" but in General and the laws enacted in their behalf; a did seek the man. The people asked him to give man who cannot be humbugged by a short tenure; and I think now, on the ground of false pretenses of perfidious men. We fair play and square dealing, the people owe it to hope he will be a man of rare judgment as they found him when they demanded that he in selecting subordinates, and able to should serve them as President.

This is about the fairest thing we have bluster. Then we hope he will be alyet heard said by any one outside of Gen- lowed to control the affairs of his Deeral Grant's immediate friends.

use of patronage by Andrew Johnson them will be allowed to control a single the world like an Irish landlord running away from a potato bogaboo,—New York Commercial Ad and the defection of many strong men appointment. under a mistaken idea of what was really The plain English of the case is that best had divided the party in nearly the Republican party believes in the every State, while the Pendleton scheme | Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments for paying the bonds in greenbacks was to the Constitution, which were adopted undermining us among thousands of un- to make secure the freedom which emanreflecting people. There were no rivals cipation gave to the blacks. The Demof Grant-no man wanted the Republican | ocratic party does not believe in those nomination. The universal thought was: amendments. They are the written law, "Grant alone can win," while the pre- to sustain which will be the highest and vailing fear was that he might refuse to most determined aim of our party until accept. He struggled with himself long, resistance to them shall cease. Contempt and when he yielded to the general de- for and disobedience to them are ballots a curious system is adopted. Each vote is multiplied by the number of years the elector has

Southern Democrats who are not hope- written law against the unwritten law. Cause" will, we think, vote for the Logar ball. They will realize the truth that Cause" will, we think, vote for the Logan bill. They will realize the truth that General Grant's candidacy in 1868 was the stained pages telling of faithless.

The Democratic South does not believe the Milwaukee Sun speaks of a person who "turned as pale as the acc of spades." We always supposed the acc of spades was red, and was hard to distinguish from the jack of—of—diamonds, as we believe that card is called where the figure wears a crown — Norristone Hereld.

The Democratic South does not believe the Milwaukee Sun speaks of a person who "turned as pale as the acc of spades." We always supposed the acc of spades was red, and was hard to distinguish from the jack of—of—diamonds, as we believe that card is called where the figure wears a crown — Norristone Hereld.

The Milwaukee Sun speaks of a person who "turned as pale as the acc of spades." We always supposed the acc of spades was new publication and wrote are view of it was a new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and wrote are view of it was new publication and not so much partisan as patriotic. He ness and desertion of these amendments. then made to vindicate the confederate cause. Northern Democrats, fresh from the memories of the late campaign, are excusable for not feeling equal to the led the party in opposition to the effort The Southern Bourbon blood-hound excusable for not feeling equal to the ing men everywhere are ready to restrain

work.

Alluding to the question of General
Grant's financial condition, Mr. Blaine

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Grant's financial condition, Mr. Blaine

Alluding to the question of General
forced. Violations of them are to be entered forced. Violations of them are to leave the solution of the party in the late campaign. And follies will defeat it so long as such men as the Hamptons, Hills, scouted the idea of dealing with the sub- be prosecuted. Foul play, fraud, bullject as one would deal with charity. He dozing, false counting, intimidation, re-

said: Whether General Grant be worth a million, or are to be met with the power of the law. only a thousand, has nothing to do with it. If the Nation owes anything to General Grant it has no right to inquire into his circumstances as a pre- water men to deal with. Our district atliminary to payment. I think it in very bad taste | torneys and marshals must be made from to be making an inventory of General Grant's the best material and above them must property, or to be discussing in any way his finan-cial condition. That belongs to him as a private be a minister of justice who will sustain

gentleman and is not matter for public discussion. them in rigid performance of duty, and Mr. Blaine has spoken the right words, cause their removal for any falling short as General Logan did the right thing in in that regard. If collisions are to come introducing his bill. We hope the latter let the strength of the Nation and those will be sustained by the great body of who resist its laws be tested. Let us have the Senate in pressing the measure to a stalwart, able, and true Attorney-Genearly consideration.

Information Given. WE have received the advertisement of a New York firm which has ten-cent To the Editor of The National Republican : To the Public: A great deal has been said in the newspapers recently about books for sale. We are not in need of to attend a "formal affair" in the "Monumental General Mahone and myself. The any, but they are so cheap and apropos City," presented himself before his hosts bedecked great questions that agitate the writers that we refer them gratuitously to the in the inevitable white necktie. Observing with are as to whether I want to be following:

sonal references to myself.

he would vote in the Senate concerning

myself for election to or retention in of-

fice, although I served nearly eleven years

as Secretary of the Senate, during which

II. It is also publicly stated that I wish

to be elected Secretary of the Senate by

General Mahone's vote, although other

offices and the committees may remain

unchanged. To this I reply that I should

consider myself unfaithful to the party to

which I belong were I willing to accept

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am

simply endeavoring to convince the

Republicans who will listen to me

that, if Independentism is thirty-two

thousand stronger in Virginia than

is Republicanism, and equally as re-

liable for all patriotic purposes, it would

be a monumental folly for the Bourbons

GEORGE C. GORHAM.

The Next Attorney-General.

the most important part of the work ex-

country for his good intentions. But he

The incoming administration will have

We hope the Attorney-General that is

discern earnestness as distinguished from

partment, and that no miserable desire

him. Our election laws as they are, or

sistance to the election laws-all

ordinates in the Southern States.

office under such circumstances.

seats in that body.

Secretary of the Senate; and, if so, whether General Mahone will aid me in securing it. As the Republican Senators have as yet expressed no prefer-"How to Write Letters"......Barnum shoulder, and with a mingled expression of com-"How to Become Beautiful"...Sparks and Weaver miseration and disdain, he exclaimed: ence for anybody for that place in the 'How to Become a Ventriloquist"....The Speaker event of being able to control the Senate, it would seem rather premature for any one to go in quest of a single vote. But Ireland's Struggles".....Redpath as I am not to blame for the foolish as-The Boys of New York Minstrel Guide and sumption that Senator Mahone's vote is Joke Book"..... Fernando Wood alone required to restore me to the position

named, so I am excusable for ridding my-There is the Morey-letter opportunity, for I therefore volunteer the following in- at it! But it lingers and lingers, a temptformation to all whom it may concern: ing bait. And yet as great a man as I. Although I am well acquainted with Hewitt has never disclaimed his belief General Mahone, and am personally his that Garfield wrote it.

friend, I have never conversed or corresion of the evidence of the abuse of the franking privilege by Democratic members in the late campaign are making a ticular. I have not, directly or indistart. They will report contemporaneously with Mother Shipton's catastrophe. elicited any expression from him as to how George W. Curtis' vigorous bombard-

teresting social events of the city, making its not know what his course will in that chine at Albany has resulted in the defeat regard. I shall not at any time aereafter of all the candidates except Senator solicit his vote or that of any other Conkling's warm and intimate friend, Senator for any office. I never have at Hon. Thomas C. Platt. any time solicited a Senator's vote for The only persons who are ever believed

to have been really opposed to the frank-

ing privilege are the late Horace Greeley

time two hundred Senators, less one, had and ex-Representative Hill, of New

MADAME THIERS was the proof-reader of her husband's speeches.

PERSONALITIES.

GOVERNOR McCLELLAN is oppysed to reducing the stipend of Jersey school telchers. CHICAGO is in mourning. Cincinnati led her by \$3,000 for four nights of Bernhardt. It is thought Dennis Kearney's fine

Italian hand can be seen in the Chinese treaty. THE artist Beard has recovered from his long illness and is again wielding the brush. GENERAL BUTLER'S yacht is rejoicing in a fresh expenditure of \$10,000 for her spring suit. THE Countess of Paris started the habit of wearing a coat of arms on her bonnet strings.

France than they do here. Grevy draws \$20,000 a fight this year in a State contest. If my view should be adopted it might enlarge MISS EMMA THURSBY has captured the critics and other people with bad livers at Baden-

the crumbs of Federal patronage and one note attended the funeral of Colonel Monies at an humble apology. I do not admit that the reor two congressional districts; but it

COLONEL R. C. WINTERSMITH, of Kentucky, has arrived in town, and is stopping at the THE Empress of Russia, recently de-

who prefer a small party will of course | ceased, had to leave without a jewel-box valued | cry loudly for the party name; but in my at 25,000,000 francs. GENERAL HANCOCK hassent an autograph letter to a little Lancaster girl, thanking her for a

> The rumored marriage of Vice-Presi-The rumored marriage of Vice-Presimarked confidential had been made public by dent Wheeler is dealed. This leaves the track himself before I saw it, and I replied to him at clear for Judge Devens.

Christmas present.

Somebody wants to know how it would do to have Charles Francis Adams give a stage kiss. Put it off till the first week in August. THE Cincinnati Gazette is out with a pict-

Amid all the discussions of the several ure of Secretary Sherman. It is understood the Cabinet places nothing is said as to who injured man places the damages at \$10,000, JAY GOULD is put down as an elder in

one of the Nez Perces Indian churches out West, filled, so will the administration of Gen-He will control the board in about three weeks. Hon. H. R. Stephenson, collector of customs at Cincinnati, a position he has held fourpected of it. The present Attorney-Genteen years, died suddenly Tuesday morning after

A MINNESOTA GIRL, who thought seriously of going through immersion the other day have gone forward in examination of it, until the has been hampered throughout by a by a Baptist brother, got a stocking full of water when the thermometer was fifteen degrees below, and exclaimed: "It's too cold; I'll wait till

that art, like health, was free to all, told her process to other artists, explained it to reporters, and even published a book giving directions. A man

SYDNEY SMITH'S wit was once happily aired on Mrs. Grote, the wife of the historian. This lady, as is related in the memoir of her by Lady Eastlake, appeared at an evening assembly in a large turban, which was frightfully unbecoming. The witty parson, who was present, called

High Old Art. On the day when the guns fired their heaviest charges at the recent trial of Her Majesty's ship Inflexible, the Chevalier de Martino, an Italian naval officer long resident in England, and cele-brated as an artist for his historic paintings repre-

to be will be a man of thorough insight senting the battle of Trafalgar, was on board the steam-tug which was in attendance on the ironclad. The weather was extremely rough, but the Chevalier was anxious to make sundry sketches of the ship from a moderate distance, and effected his object by being lashed to the bridge of the steam-tug as she lay off from the Inflexible. up his life position and serve them in an office of plausible cut-throat or deceived by the this effective point of view, with the spray dashing over him, the artist succeeded in taking rough sketches of the big ship as she steamed rapidly through the waves and fired her enormous guns,

Bough on the Military. If Darwin is right in his evolution theory, would appear that man must derive a good deal of his military instinct from the baboon. A gentleman who has resided several years in Southern Africa informs us that the baboons invariably post a sentry upon some precipitous elevation. The sentry sits with his back to the enemy. Upon the ap-Many of us well remember how gloomy to accommodate Senators who despise things looked in 1867 and 1868, when the our laws and countenance resistance to of behooms come seame seame

> Just Like the Boys. A Sunday-school superintendent in Kentucky recently found the following sentiment chalked on "PLEES Mr. SUPERINTENENT DON'T FIRE OFF

STories every Sunday at Us boys with an awful Exampul of a bad Boy in each of TheM.

IV US A REST!

TIV IT TO THE GIRLS.

Instructing the Jury. In a Boston school they have a custom of voting

for the best boy in school. The boys and girls both vote and vote as they please, but in counting the mand it was to lead a forlorn hope, as the unwritten law of the Democracy. If we mistake not, General Garfield's suffrage it is said that the pupils generally choose the boy whom the teachers think worthy of the administration is to test the power of the prize medal. - Buffalo Courier. A Card-iff Giant,

> crown,-Norristown Herald. Buying Short on the Needle.

Correct. and Lamars lead it .- Hawkeve.

Hunt the Eascal Down. Mr. S. S. Cox says his frank was forged. Who did it? Perhaps it was the man who forged the Morey letter. Perhaps Barnum knows. Hunt the

A LESSON IN LOVE.

(ANGELINA, SINGING.) Coo, Edwin, dearest, softly first, then louder; Kiss, Edwin, darling—blow your kisses here, Lest you should spoil my pearly bloom of powder, Or disarrange the curls above my ear.

Come, Edwin, with a graceful feline stealing-I cannot box your ears with sleeves so tight; I should derange my symmetry by squealing, And, then, high heels forbid my running, quite.

We will indulge in love "cum grano salis." We won't be rough and rude and commonplace; The culminating bliss of wise love's tale is A hand kiss printed with respectful grace!

The undersigned having had occasion recently The Franking Privilege, Army Bill, and some degree of surprise that we were the embarrassing cynosure of all eyes, and apparently ob-"How to Flirt"......Milton Sayler | jects of much curiosity and consternation to our How to Do It".... Hewitt Baltimore friends, one of our hosts was quietly "How to Dance"..........Army and Navy called aside by us and solicited for an expianation of the seeming mystery. Patting us gently on the

" My deah fellahs, your ties are not en regle, you 'How to Entertain an Evening Party"...Sam Ward | know; by Jove, they're not. Aw, weally, had 'Shorty's Jokes"............ ditto Cox | your faces, aw, begif concwealed from view, I'd my word, I would weally;" and hereupon he patted us again compassionately, and pointing insinuatingly to one of the domestiques, who was then announcing the arrival of a tardy guest Has the reign of investigations passed? silently withdrew, while we, mechanically direct ing our gaze to the point indicated by our facetious instance. How Potter would have jumped at it! But it lingers and lingers, a tempting bait. And yet as great a man as Hewitt has never disclaimed his belief that Garfield wrote it.

The committee of five on the suppression of the evidence of the abuse of the abuse of the matter, and learned, from what was en regle in the matter, and learned, from what was en modest enough to believe the very best authority, but the solution in the suppression of the evidence of the abuse of the matter, and learned, from what we are modest enough to believe the very best authority, but so host, shuddered and realized the truth and justice the matter, and learned, from what we are modest enough to believe the very best authority, that so-ciety's latest decree with regard to ties is that for a grande parare or "formal affair" they should be black, in order not to assimilate or conflict with those (white) now so universally indulged in by waiters or lackeys, to whose toilets the white neck-

ties had some time sifice been relegated.

In view of this information, and being fully cognizant of the seemingly incredulous fact that Washington at the soonest is not less than a whole year behind the beau monde in its adoption of the modes, we concluded that its dictum as to what is and what is not en regle was not the safest or best to be guided by, and at the most faulty, and hence that we had innocently committed an egregious error in appearing at the affair above referred to in a white necktie in accordance with such dictum. It seems, however, that we are are adrift and at

It seems, however, that we are are adrift and at sea again, for on glancing over last Sunday's issue of the Herald the following meets our eye:

"Some curiosity is felt to know whether the two young gentlemen who appeared at Marini's Hall Wednesday evening in black neckties thought they were at a kindergarten. If the Bachelor's German is not, the society of Washington will be at a loss to understand what is a formal affair."

This insinuates, as will be observed, that black neckties are not on role for "formal affair." neckties are not en regle for "formal affairs." Or is it that we are to be governed in such mat-

Or is it that we are to be governed in such matters (as would seem to be the case) by the custom or fashion of each particular place?

Will you, Mr. Editor, induce some authority in such matters to step forward and settle beyond cavil the mooted and much perplexing question, so that there may be no uncertainty in the minds of those gentlemen who contemplate participating in the inaugural ball as to whether a black or a white necktic is on reale for such a formal affair? white necktie is en regle for such a formal affair?

Dr. Rankin's Rejoinder. DEAR BRETHREN: Had it not been for the kindness of a friend I should have entirely missed the graces and amenities of your card in THE REPUBLI-CAN of Wednesday. My intention at the Sunday meeting to which you allude was to give you both the credit, which has been widely accorded one of you all over the country, of having inaugurated the movement for the enforcement of the license law in this District. I am sure I read a PRESIDENTS command a higher figure in paper written by Presiding Elder Brown at the first public meeting in Lincoln Hall, where Dr. Lanehan presided. I am sure, too, that Dr. Lanahan made the first suggestion I ever heard in reference to a removal of the Commissioners; and this at a meeting of the pastors in his own church. But if I have been mistaken as to your real views, GOVERNOR HOYT and other persons of or you have since changed your minds, I owe you port of THE REPUBLICAN, other than above expressed, gives either the intent or spirit of my remarks. But as Dr. Lanahan had an opportunity to ask me personally if it did in his church on

reported, I do not think it worth while to speak of that now. Perhaps an inquiry at that time would have addled the incubation in progress. I am frank to say to you, gentlemen, that, though my personal feelings toward Commissioner Morinjured him personally I sincerely regret it—I hold him mainly responsible for the failure to enforce the license law. The contents of the letter he sent once that I could not treat it as confidential. He was appointed to office on recommendation of yourselves and the W. T. U. of the District as a pronounced temperance man. He asked to have the subject of licenses assigned specially to himself. And from his thorough acquaintance with the city and the haunts of crime and vice here, as chief of police, no man knows so well as he just where and how the license law is violated, nor, would he do his duty, is there a better man for the place. You will excuse me if I suggest what may not occur to you, that some good people may possibly think that, having raised this storm, now that you see on whose devoted head it threatens to burst you seek

I know of no personal ends thought of or sought to be advanced at the Sunday meeting. I have no candidate, and know of none who call themselves so. I did not know that you protested against the calling of the meeting. I was not present when it was voted to call it, and if either of you were I have been misinformed. I believe that, having sioners are convicted of neglecting to enforce the law, of violating its provisions, of inter-preting it in the interest of the liquor traffic; this, when they have given their solemn oath that it shall be faithfully enforced. And I know of no reason why I should not say so. If this be a gross abuse of anybody, I must stand convicted of it. With entire respect for you personally, and with thanks for the courteous and gentlemanly tone of your card, may I not say in the language of a dis-linguished Southern correspondent of the Secre-tary of the Treasury, that my residence is 9' Grant Place. Very truly yours, J. E. RANKIN.

Correspondence on Virginia Affairs. The following correspondence will be read with

Washington, D. C., January 8, 1880. My Dear Sir: I have been so much surprised in the last few days at the tone of The National Re-PUBLICAN of this city in its editorials on Virginia affairs that I have concluded to call your attention to the matter. As I know from my personal ac-quaintance with you that you are devoted to the cause of Republicanism and hold a well-merited ion in the councils of the party in Virginia, would like to know, as a Republican voter in the State, whether the position which has been and is being advocated by The National Republican in regard to Virginia affairs in connection with Gen-eral Mahone and his party meets with the ap-proval or indorsement of the Republican execu-tive committee of the State?

The result of the last election in Virginia shows a strong and growing tendency in favor of the Republican party, and however plausible and apparently satisfactory the statement of General Mahone as published in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of this date) may appear, I am well satisfied that DALL's amendment, making the bonds and certifiunder the Republican banner a platform can be cates redeemable in one year and payable in terms. presented to the intelligent voters of the State which will be considered honorable alike to the Old Dominion and its creditors. As we are well aware, the Readjuster vote in the

last election was not one-third as large as that cast by the Republicans, and the proposition that the latter should surrender to the former appears to me very much like asking that the "mountain should go to Mohammed." Hoping that you may give me an early answer, I remain, yours, very truly,

General A. A. SPITZER, Secretary of Virginia Republican Executive Committee, Richmond, Va.

ROOMS OF REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF VIEGINIA, RICHMOND, JANUARY 10, 1881. My DEAR MAJOR: Yours of the 8th instant to hand, and an agreeable surprise. You ask me if the foreshadowings of THE REPUBLICAN recently in the approval of my committee. I answer emphatically, "No! We do not believe in, nor will we make, any entangling altiances. We will pursue the same any entangling attiances. We will pursue the same policy which carried us so near to victory in November last, feeling assured that we will have all to gain and nothing to lose. If General Mahone means good to Virginia Republicans, the way for him to prove it is to declare himself a Republican; but the moment he does it he becomes of no value to of the Government to redeem the bonds, us, for he will lose all his following by reason of proposition that in issuing a grave and great that very declaration in this State, and make more gation of the Government Congress should predisolid the Bourbons. No. sir. We are Republicans, cate its power to meet it at maturity on revenues and as such we are going to 'fight it out on that line,

M. TRIMBLE, Washington, D. C. The Home Missionary Field. Some philanthropist sent a Bible to a Milwaukee editor in hopes of doing him some good, and he

ARTHUR A. SPITZER,

Transcript. Sure Remedy. Two fast young men of Galveston were talking

about matters and things. One of them said:
"I am in bad health. I toss about in bed all night long. Can't get a wink of sleep."
"I've got a remedy for that," responded the other. "Don't go to bed at all. Set up all night and play poker.

For the Men on the Hill. Arkansas can afford to snap her fingers at polities. With plenty of bread and meat to feed her people, and as many more as may choose to cast their lot with us, nothing is wanted to keep on the high road to prosperity and progress but wise, equitable, and common-sense legislation.—Little Rock Gazette.

Lining Called For. The Sweet Singer of Michigan has written a poem eulogizing General Garfield, and sent the Presidentelect a copy. If there is any silver lining to this cloud we should be pleased to have somebody point it out.-Chicago Tribune.

Hill in the Front Rank.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Funding Discussed. The resolution extending the franking privilege to Senators and members was again discussed in the Senate yesterday, and the discussion of the previous day on the army appropriation bill was resumed and continued until adjournment. Several amendments were agreed to. In the House several committees reported, and the balance of the day was consumed in discussing the funding bill in Committee of the Whole. Several important amendments were adopted, and, pending discussion, the House adjourned.

THE SENATE. Mr. EATON, from the Committee on Foreign Af-

Several bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois: To amend section of the act to fix the pay of letter-carriers, approved February 1, 1879.

By Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia (by request): To authorize the taking of certain percels of real cstate for public use, known as square 59, where the present city post-office is situated.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably a bill recently introduced by him providing for the payment of damages which may be occasioned to Indians on Indians o

esota reservations by the construction of reserva tions at the headwaters of the Mississippi under the act of last year, and also providing that the appropriation heretofore made for the construction of the dam at Lake Winnibagoshish shall be applied immediately.
On motion of Mr. McMILLAN, the bill was taken

ip, and, after explanation by him, was passed. On motion of Mr. LOGAN, the resolution extending the franking privilege to Senators and members was taken up.

Mr. WALLACE referred to an allusion to himself

of alleged abuse of the franking privilege, as con-tained in a statement in the *Record* of the previous day. He desired to say that the statement pertaining to himself was without foundation. He had at no time authorized the use of his name on any matter that was not frankable, and would con tent himself with this statement in his place as a refutation of any charge against himself. A motion of Mr. Davis, of West Vinginia, to refer was then agreed to—ayes, 28; noes, 23.

The morning hour expiring, the Senate resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill, the question being upon amendments to the item for the payment of Government transportation on land-grant railroads.

The discussion of the previous day was resumed. and various suggestions were urged, with a view to perfecting the item, so as to limit the discretion of

the Quartermaster's Department and require that any settlement for transportation by that depart ment shall be made in accordance with recent de Special Announcement cisions in the controversy between the Govern-ment and the roads, the latter having their legal nedy in cases of dispute as to the amount to b The pending amendment offered by Mr. ALLI sox was to make the fifty per cent. payment apply to "the amount audited and approved," instead of "the amount found to be justly due" by the

Quartermaster-General. Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment to the amendment, making the entire item read as follows: "For the payment for army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under land-grant acts, but in no case shall more than fifty per cent, of the full amount of the service be paid until a final judicial decision shall be had in respect to each case in dispute, \$125,000.' Agreed to—ayes, 23; noes, 18. Mr. EDMUNDS suggested that the amondment

reported from the Senate committee appending a proviso that "such payment shall be accepted as in full of all demands for said services," being ap parently superfluous, be stricken out. The discussion was then renewed, and was participated in by Messrs. Beck, Careenter, Rumuns, Plume, Burnside, Hoar, McPherson, Withers, and Brown.

At 4:10 a motion to adjourn was negativedyes, 12; nays, 35. The amendment was finally agreed to—ayes, 25; Mr. BLAIR offered and advocated a substitute, to ask me personally if it did in his church on Monday morning last, after my remarks had been Quartermaster's Department finds justly due, the same to be not over fifty per cent, of a reasonable price for the same service if performed by a private vided such payment shall be accepted in full of all demands for payment for such services, but no payment shall be made in any disputed case until the dispute is settled.

Laid on the table—ayes, 30: nocs, 17.

The amendments of the Senate committee to other items of the bill were agreed to as reported. Pending action upon the bill, the Senate, at 5:40 . m., adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Under the call of committees several bills, &c vere reported :

By Mr. COLERICK, from the Committee on Elec ions: Minority report declaring that neither J. C. Holmes nor W. F. Sapp has been legally elected from the eighth congressional district of Iowa. Also, a similar minority report in the case of Wilson vs. Carpenter, from the ninth congressional district of Iowa. Both reports were ordered printed and laid on

the table By Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, from the Committee on Ways and Means: Resolution for the distribution tion of the President's message. Referred to the committee of the Whole.

By Mr. STEELE, from the Committee on Agriculture (adversely): To incorporate the American Agricultural Society. Laid on the table. By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Mili-Affairs: For the relief of Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, Referred o the private calendar.
[It authorizes his retirement with the rank, pay,

and emoluments of major-general.]

The call of committees having been concluded, the House, at 12:40, on motion of Mr. Fernando Wood went into Committee of Whole (Mr. Covert in the chair) on the funding bill. The pending amendment was that offered yester lay by Mr. RANDALL, authorizing the issue of bonds n an amount not exceeding \$650,000,000, which hall bear interest at the rate of three per cent., re eemable after — years, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD hoped that the gentle-

man from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANDALL] would ex-plain his proposition, which was rather novel. Mr. RANDALL said he had never thoroughly understood the difference between a bond and a ertificate bearing the same rate of interest F lesired merely to simplify the bill by making the Mr. FERNANDO WOOD could not see the neces sity for a change in the historical practice of the Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, offered an amend-

nent to the original bill, fixing the amount of onds at \$400,000,000 and the amount of notes at Mr. RANDALL, modified his amendment so as o read as follows: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds or certificates in the amount of not exceeding \$650,000,000, which shall bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Govern ment after two years from the date of issue." Mr. MILLS offered an amendment to Mr. Ran

years.

Mr. SPEER said that he could not sympathize with the gentlemen who, after determining upon refunding, contended that the present generation should bear all the duty of paying the debt.
Twenty years hence the people of the country
would be better able to pay the debt than they
would ten years hence. "What had posterity done Gentlemen talked about a large surplus for us?" revenue. Let Congress get rid of the surplus reve me by repealing taxation. The citizen could do more with it in his pocket than could be accomplished with it by Congress.

Mr. HASKELL expressed his opinion that not a country national bank in the West could stand on

ts feet if this bill was passed fixing the interest at hree per cent.

Mr. REED thought that the most sensible thing that could be done would be to agree to a thirty-year three per cent, bond and take the tax off the the foreshadowings of The Republican recently in banks. But the only thing that could be done was regard to Mahone and Virginia politics meets with to agree to an option bond, bearing three and a half

per cent.
Mr. FERNANDO WOOD said that the House had yesterday fixed the rate of interest at three per cent. The next question of importance was as to how long the bonds should run. He regretted to find that very intelligent gentlemen were running into what he conceived to be a very radical erro in limiting to a very short period of time the option proposition that in issuing a grave and great obli not yet received was in itself a very dangerous one. Gentlemen referred to an existing large surplus, and to the great prosperity of the country, to show that the surplus was likely to continue. They were entirely in error, not only as to the real surplus revenue, but also as to the continuance of a large surplus. In 1872 the revenue from customs had been \$216,000,000, and in 1879 it had fallen to \$130,000,000. It was

posed upon the Government by taxation? He would not consent to that. He was willing to reduce the time as low as was consistent with the successful sale of the bonds. Mr. RANDALL accepted the amendment offered to his amendment by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, limiting the amount of bonds and certificates to be issued; whereupon Mr. Mills offered an amendment fixing the time for the bonds and certificates at 1-10; which was also accepted by Mr. RANDALL.
Mr. CLAFLIN moved to amend by making the bond 5-10; which was agreed to without division. Mr. RYAN moved to amend by making the bonds payable in twenty years. Rejected—73 to 103. Mr. GILLETTE moved to insert in lieu of the oonds and certificates the words "\$700,000,000 o

continue, were gentlemen willing to tie their hands in advance—to be responsible by their votes for the continuance of the enormous burden im-posed upon the Government by taxation? He

Freasury notes. Mr. RANDALL's amendment, as amended, was then adopted—120 to 2, (Messrs, Weaver, and Gil-LETTE) and then proposed a further amendment relative to the interest on the six per cents.: which was adopted.
The section now read as follows:

"That all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than four and one-half per cent.

amount of not exceeding \$400,000,000, which shall

bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per au-num, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable ten years from the date of issue; and also certificates in the amount of not exceeding \$300,000,000, bearin the amount of not exceeding \$300,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent, per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year, and payable in ten years from the date of issue. The bonds and certificates shall be in all other respects of like character and subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereto: Provided That nothing in this act shall be construed tional debt," and acts amendatory thereto: Pro-vided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt: And proceded further, That before any of the bonds or certificates authorized by this act are issued it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay on the bonds accruing during the year 1881 all the silver dollars of 412½ grains and all the fairs, reported adversely the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, and favorably, as substitutes therefor two new bills.

all the silver dollars of 42% grants and at the fairs, reported adversely the bill in relation to gold over and above \$50,000,000 in the Treasury for redemntion purposes: And provided further, That the interest on the six per cent, bonds hereby authorized to be refunded shall cease at the expiration of thirty days after notice that the same have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

Mr. KELLEY stated that he would not now press his substitute, inasmuch as its provisions had substantially been incorporated in the bilt.

Mr. WEAVER offered an amendment providing that the portion of the public debt now payable in lawful money shall be funded under authority of this act into obligations payable exclusively in coin. Rejected-66 to 96. Mr. CHITTENDEN offered an amendment re-

pealing the tax on bank capital and deposits, and providing that the tax on the circulating notes of national banks issued upon bonds authorized by this act shall not exceed one-half of one per cent Mr. MILLS made the point of order that the amendment was not yet made, and gave warning that if it should be admitted he would bring forward amendments imposing an income tax and revising the tariff. The point of order was susained, and the amendment was excluded.

Mr. WEAVER offered an amendment fixing the

rate of interest on the certificates at three and a half per cent., and providing that they should not be issued in smaller denominations than \$50. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. ANDERSON offered an amendment prohib-

Mr. ANDERSON offered an amendment promo-iting the incorporation of national banks after the 30th of June, 1881.

A point of order was raised against the amend-ment, pending which Mr. DIBRELL offered an amendment imposing an income tax.

Pending which the committee rose, and the use at (4:10) adjourned.

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Is any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than four and one-half per cent. Hill is not going to let any one in the Democratic party get thorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and the acts amendatory thereto, and the certificates authorized by the act of February 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the refunding of the refunding of the public debt," the Secretary of the Treasury is whereby authorized to issue bonds in the 2fmusements

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